Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Kaysers Physik des Meeres. Zweite Auflage, neubearbeitet von Dr. Carl Forch. Mit einem Beitrag über die leuchtenden Meeresorganismen von Prof. Dr. Paul Zenetti. viii and 384. Ills., index. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn, 1911. 6 mks. 48 pfg. 9 x 6.

The first edition of this popular, scientific book on oceanic physiography appeared some thirty years ago, when oceanography was still in its infancy. Since that time a number of most important voyages and exploring expeditions have occurred above all the voyages of H. M. S. *Challenger,* the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Blake,* the Plankton Expedition and others, which have contributed largely to our knowledge of the deep sea and its life.

Kayser's book is written in popular style and will be useful to all who are interested in the subject, but who have not access to the standard work by Otto Krümmel, "Handbuch der Ozeanographie," the second edition of which has appeared in two volumes (Stuttgart, J. Engelhorn, 1911). The chapters deal with the distribution of land and sea in the present geological epoch as well as in previous periods of the history of our globe, with the chemical and physical properties of sea-water, with tides and currents, and with the description of the apparatus used in deep-sea exploration. The chapter on the phosphorescence of the sea by Zenetti will doubtless help to elucidate that great phenomenon. Forch urges that what is most needed at the present time is systematic exploration of the great oceans in our latitudes; that is to say, of the North Atlantic from the equator to 60° lat. N. In doing so there would be gained better results than in exploring the Arctic or Antarctic. CHARLES L. HENNING.

La Face de la Terre (Das Antlitz der Erde). Par Ed. Suess. Traduit sous la direction de Emm. de Margerie. Tome 3 (2e partie). pp. 531–956. Maps, ills. Armand Colin, Paris, 1911. Fr. 12. 10 x 6½.

The penultimate volume of the French translation of this synthetic masterpiece bespeaks anew Mr. de Margerie's thorough communion with the scientific spirit that has presided over Suess's comprehensive survey of the surface of our planet. The translator and his staff of collaborators have not confined themselves to the mere transposition of the original. They have added to the value of the work by widening its field of reference. The copious foot-notes appended on their own initiative enhance in no slight degree the accuracy of the author's well-grounded insight into the general conformation of the earth while serving to bring the treatise up to date.

This new material often consists of condensed comment suggested by recent available results of international research. It is enclosed in square brackets to distinguish it from the foot-notes accompanying the original. In particular, the detail work of French scientists in Africa, that of Americans in America, thus referred to, throws much brighter light on our knowledge of the American and African Altaides. The correlation of the Variscan-Armorican arc with the paleozoic field of north-eastern North America is also presented with considerable conclusive evidence.

Similar contributions to the chapter on the Western Alps afford a clearer outlook on their tectonic character. In some cases the interpreter has succeeded in defining with greater accuracy the geological regions which the author has abstained from delimitating, as in the case of the Flysch zone, lying east of the Vesubian spur, in the vicinity of the Franco-Italian frontier. The whole tone of the work is permeated by a strong literary flavor which is both in keeping with the spirit of the subject and the best traditions of French scientific writings.

LEON DOMINIAN.

Studies in Terrestrial Magnetism. By Charles Chree, F.R.S., Superintendent of Kew Observatory. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1912. 8vo. Pp. xii and 206. Price $1.60 net.

Dr. Chree is well known as an active original investigator of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, and is admirably qualified to prepare the text on this